**Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-~1500 ce/8**

**1195**

Enactment of early statutory laws, legificating judicial customs so that the outcome of litigation can be consistent.

There is a clear difference between ordinary legislation by the Councils, touching on occasional matters, and statutory legislation, stating general rules of law; the latter must also be made known and approved by the *placitum* (as a form of instantaneous custom!)

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_early-statutes.pdf>

**early XIII century**

The Glossators in Bologna and in the other universities are developing the knowledge and use of Justinian's compilation as the ultimate supplementary law, completing the discipline of particular sources like statutes and customs; *Summa Codicis* by Azzo.

The Comune is not bound to enact the "imperial" legal system, which remains one of the many laws followed by foreigners; a few antiquated hints about Roman law are collected in *Ratio de lege Romana*, an unofficial text taken from a short handbook written before Irnerius.

About the same time another private collection is circulating: *Iudicia a probis iudicibus promulgata*: an anonymous collection of solved cases, useful as instances of the judicial customs followed by the Curie.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_ratio.pdf>